NEWS ABOUT BASE BALL MEN GOOD TIMBER IN THE NEW YORK CLUB'S RESERVE TEAM.

Indianapolis Tardy in Making Up Its Team -New York's Old Reliables at Practice on the Pole Grounds-The Schedules. Next to the New York League Club the

strongest professional club in this city this senson will be the New York Reserves. Like their namesake, the New Yorks, they will have a fine enclosed ground, and play for all the money they can get. In several ways, however, they are unlike the New Yorks; they will not travel to any great extent, and are all local

amateur players.

Owing to an agreement existing between the manager of the New York Club and W. H. Becannon, the manager of the Reserves, all of the players of this young club are required to sign a regular League contract with the New York Club, so that they may be drafted into the New ed. Of the many thousand young players in this vicinity these men are considered the pick, The names of those engaged so far are Cook, Hutchings, Becannon, Kelty. Gaunt, Tolton, Roberts, Scheht, and Burtis.
One of the points which Manager Becannon

has kept in view is base running, which is one of the most important factions in ball playing. of the most important factions in ball playing, and all of his men have been engaged on account of their base-running abilities. They are, however, clever batters and fielders. Charley Gaunt will be captain of the club. He is a man of considerable experience in this capacity, and will do much toward making the team a success. Manager Becannon has a clear idea of them work, which he intends to have carried out.

Although there has been much talk about the new rules, the umpires have done little of it; so a reporter for The Sun hunted up a well-known umpire yesterday, who suid:

"When the projectors of the new rules first began work it was with a view toward carrying the rules in such a manner as to prevent the continuous yells of indignation by the spectators, which has been the custom heretofore. What has been the rosult? Well, I will tell you. They have arranged a set of rules which will in all probability make the life of an umpire more of a burden than ever. For instance, the pitcher must face the batsman with the ball in front of him. This will allow more freedom to runners to steal bases. When the runner starts for second base, the pitcher must lose much valuable time in turning to throw the ball in order to head him off. The play must be close at all times, and it rests mainly on the judgment of the umpire; and the chances are that the decision, no matter which way it is made, will raise a howl of disappointment. The American Association umpires will be obliged to call a strike every time the ball. The Association umpire must also favor the pitcher at all critical points. Just wait until this sort of umpiring is tried on in some of the Western cities. The nonly place where this thing can be done is at Staten Island."

**REMARKS BY THE NEW YORK TEAM. UMPIRES AND THE NEW BULES.

of the Western cities. The only place where this thing can be done is at Staten Island."

REMARES BY THE NEW YORK TEAM.

Nearly the whole make up of the New York team is in town, and last week the boys practised on the Polo grounds. They said lots of things about "how they were" and "what they'd do," and here are some of their remarks: Ewing.—I am in first class condition. My Southern trip has done me a vast amount of good—in fact, I feel like a new man. What about the rules? Why, they will knock out the catchers in great shape. The back stop will be forced to be under the bat at all times. As for the pitchers, the man who has the best command of the ball will have the best record, and a man who has five strike out in a game will be doing great work.

Gore.—Well, all that I can say is that I am very glad to get on the New York team. They are all gentleinen and fine workers. The net rules won't affect me.

Jensiey.—I think I can stand considerable punishment behold the standard of the ball will be workers. The net rules won't affect me.

Jensiey.—I think to can stand considerable punishment behold on the like season. Soon can see on at it likes.

Gillenje.—I think that the contribulers will have more work to do next season, owing to the free basting which will be done. I law got the better of my poor eyesish, and am feeling well. The Sun is a tine base ball paper. It has kept me we'll posted daring the winter.

Gerhardt.—I am in good shape, and feel as though I could play great ball. The new rules will cause me to consort.—As far as the batting under the new rules is concerned, they will not trouble me at all: I am in good condition, and hope to do good work.

All of the older men of the team unite in saying that in George and Mattimore the New

All of the older men of the team unite in say-ng that in George and Mattimore the New forks have two brilliant young pitchers. Their work becomes better with each day's practice. ABOUT THE TORONTO CLUB.

The Toronto Evening News had the following the other day: "Toronto has not been doing any preliminary blowing about her base ball team for the season, which is coming nearer as the days grow longer, and she ain't going to do any; but in a casual way it might be mentioned that Toronto has a ball team that will knock the spots off the sun before they know what struck 'em. Even now the pennant floats proudly over this great moral city, and the gibes and sneers of the populace send cold chills down the backs of poor little Hamilton's enthusiastic supporters. We are mighty and we will prevail, or somebody will hear something drop. This is a fact as stern and insurmountable as boarding-house beefsteak. All arrangements have been made to make that Hamilton team crawl off and die where the grass is wet, and while that is being done the other teams in the International Leagues will be wiped out calmly and ruthlessly. We will go on our triumphant career rejoicing, and behind us there will be stricken hearts mourning with exceeding mournfulness, and mingling the mourn with weeping and wailing and with exceeding mournfulness, and mingling the mourn with weeping and wailing and pashing of teeth." To this the Newark Journal adds: "Just wait till the Toronto team reaches this town, and then if anything busts it will be the Toronto outfielder's pants, in the vain endeavor to reach the ball when the Jersoy sluggers shall begin to knock the sphere out of sight." GLEASON AND PYLE.

"Do you see that pile of bats over in the corner?" said Billy Gleason to a Republican reporter yesterday, pointing to a crate of new bats in President Von der Ahe's office.

"Yes; what of it?" was the rejoinder.

"Well, the Chicago pitcher, Pyle, whom the gods call 'His Seissors' and 'His Pins,' is about as fat as one of those bats. To look at him would be an inspiration for an inquiry as to how the weather is up in his region, as his abnormally tall, gaunt form looms up like a sky-yocket six feet eight inches above the earth. I remember playing against Pyle in Harrisburg in 1881, and we were all afraid he would fail apart before the game finished. Where he gets his feed and command of the ball I can't for the life of me see. But he certainly gets in his work in diching. Talk about Dave Four being tall," said Bill, continuing, "he's not a marker to Pyle. To see Pyle more around in the box would remind you of a shadow dance. Pyle is a great curiosity, and I pity him if Tip O'Neill sends one of his bee-line drives toward him when we tackle Chicago next month. He must be seen to be appreciated." HOW THE DEAL WAS WORKED.

must be seen to be appreciated."

How THE DEAL WAS WORKED.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—The directors of the former League club have returned from the Western League meeting, and tell the following interesting story of how they lost the franchise in the organization: "It was the first time I ever heard of a base ball franchise being put to at auction," said one of them, "and it was a curious proceeding throughout. McKim sent a representative to us before any negotiations were opened and offered to turn his franchise over to us, provided we gave him \$2.000 worth of paid up slock and allowed him to dictate the manager of the club for one year. We refused to entertain the proposition, and sent word to be League that we wanted the franchise given either to us or to Mr. McKim.

"The League that we wanted the franchise given either to us or to Mr. McKim.

"The League then expelied McKim for having gotten the franchise under talse protences, the understanding being that it was granted to him in trust for the Kansas City Association. We then made application for the franchise ecompanying our anolication with a check for \$500, the amount of dues, and another for \$500, as a guarantee that we would play the season out. A little later we learned that McKim had made a poposition shellar to ours, and that if we would offer a bonus of \$500 it would probably settle the matter in our favor. We did so, No sconer had our proposition been read than, as we understand, one of the delegates left the room, and a few minutes later McKim raised our bid. We did not get another conventionity, the deal being closed with McKim off hand. Although we have no franchise, the Kansas City Base Ball Association will remain intent, and will probably be heard from some time this spring. McKim's franchise will prove a dead weight on his bands, as I do not think he is strong enough flanchishy to secure grounds and get a team together."

Show Work in indiana of the League

SLOW WORN IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS. March 24.—Precident Newborger and Secretary Thomas of the League Base Bail Club find that \$1.075 is still necessary to complete the amount required by the League. Nearly all the players are demanding exorbitant salaries, but they will not receive them, and only two men in the club—Glasscock and Denny—will receive salaries above the \$2.00 findt. The latter wanted \$3.500, but thadly accepted \$2.300, of which \$500 was telegraphed him, and he will probably get here smaday. It is understood that Glasscock is to get \$2.500. The other players will be offered from \$1.000 to \$2.000 apiece, according to their merits. Larry McKeon, the crack pitcher of the '84 and '85 team, will be engaged, and will pitch against the Cinchanatis April 18. An offer has been made for Foorman of the Bostone, who tyed here the 4 and was a great favorite. The amnoran of the club will be sheep-s-gray flamed, nave-blue stockings, belts, and caps, i ach man will have two uniforms. The first work that Glasscock will do will be to select the club team of fourteen men from the nine-tee reserved. The others will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms.

It is suspected that parties in St. Louis, and parkage Kansas City, who were disappointed

when Indianapolis secured the players, are making some of the trouble indicated, and that they are to blame for the backwardness of the players in reporting for duty. The suspicion arises from the fast that word comes from St. Louis that the members of the Marcons have not been called upon by the managers of this club to sign contracts, and that they have not been notified to report for duty. The managers say that the players have been notified to come at once, to begin practice in time for the opening game April 1. It is charged that spaulding of Chicago, who released soveral of his men and sold Kelly under the conviction that he could secure Glasscock, and perhaps benny, and thereby restore his team to its former condition, was much put out by the action of the League. His plans were all thwarted, and he now recognizes that his aggregation is practically wrecked, and that it is his intention to do all in his power to upset the deal which consigned so much valuable talent deal which consigned upon President Day and the League for admitting the Hoosiers. They are also charging that the club is going to pieces because of inability to raise sufficient money to pay the players, and that the capital subscribed cannot possibly support a club through the season—all of which is untrue. It is intimated, also, that the Brotherhood of Bail Players proposes to resist the attempt of Indianapolis to force the crack players to sign with our club, and to prevent if possible the transfer of any of the men. If such is the scheme, Spaulding is charged here with being behind it. The local management seem to have made a mistake in not immediately getting contracts with all the players needed though they feel safe in the understanding arrived at during the recent New York meeting. President Young of the League says: "Conthough they feel safe in the understanding arrived at during the recent New York moeting. President Young of the League says: "Considerable stress has been laid upon the clause in the agreement with the Indianapolis Club. I forbidding them to dispose of any of the players assigned to them from the St. Louis Marcoons within one year, and many persons have declared that this move foreshadowed the entrance of Von der Ahe's team at the close of the presont season. Hence I have considered it proper to let the base ball public know all that can throw any light on the subject. In the first place, it must be understood that placing the Indianapolis Club in the League was only in the nature of an experiment, and a distinct understanding was had with the representatives of the new club that if at the close of the campaign of 1887 it was demonstrated that their investment would not prove a paying one, they should be entitled to a return of their purchase money, and the franchise should revert to the League for disposal as it might see fit. Care was taken, however, to provide gainst a sale of players in the middle of the season to either Boston or Chicago, both anxious to have Glasscock.

"It was not a fairy tale that Spalding announced himself ready with \$14,000 voivet received from the sale of other members of the Chicago team to put up for Glasscock, and, on the other hand, the Boston managers were prepared to raise this or any other offer that might be made for Glasscock \$1,000. Spalding declared that he would not dare to show his face in Chicago again if any other club than the Indianapolis secured the Marcons' short stop, and the Boston people were equally anxious that this player should not slip through their fingers. Therefore, to guard against Indianapolis being tempted by such offers to declare, after the season was inaugurated, that they could not minish it because of lack of patronage, made the one-year obligation, and that is all there is to it. What the St. Louis Browns will do a year hence is, to say the lea PRESIDENT YOUNG AND THE INDIANAPOLIS DEAL.

ODGANIZED CLUBS HEREABOUTS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Manager Address

•	Acme	Manager.	Address.
t.	Acme.	Jarry Curtis	55 Carmine st.
ė	Comet	Cramer	1.70% Third av.
	Cuban Glants	W Bright	200) Spring st.
1	Eccentric	Robert Conn	123 Third av.
15	Emerald	f J Calvan	ter Madison st
	Mahamb	D Clark	239 West 127th st.
•	Bastima	Pennale Diegon	Manhattan Coffege.
1	Dollar Vianata	Citilera Crancia	558 Lexington av.
	Ponce (inzette	tetrial Corner	150 East 110th st.
t	Sylvan	atrick Carney	ton Esant Living Mt.
1	Reserves (N. Y.)	er tr Danner	Ott Head Away
(3)	Reserves (M. 1.)	w. H. Becaunor	Columbia College.
•	Communa	the farting	141 Maiden lane.
1	New Tork	. b. Day	141 MAIGHT JANE.
	Pioneer		407 West 42d st.
		BROOKLYN.	
0.01	Bibles Am Ass'n I	t T. Martin (Se	o 1 998 Warran st
	B'klyn Am. Ass'n.! Dauntless.	I a Paka	own Dominidat
•	Starin	A Break	91 Second at
	Car Page	d Clappe	ntu Maniarat
릸	Ten Byck	a. orour	218 Maujer st. 452 Lafayette av.
	Peerless	dill brand	Market at
	Peericas	A. Armour	there Manufacture
	RidgewoodV	, w. wannee.	
•	Orchard	D. Staker	
а	Alert J	t. I. MATUR	. 400 DECKOLL NL.
-	Mutual	Amen Hancock	Brooklyn A. C.
П	Bedford	. V. Dick	. 391 Nostrand av.
•	Brooklyn	. H. Byrne	Fittin Av.
٠.	Brookiyn A. C	IT. PATABUE	Club house.
-	Bitte.	d. Kelly	. 60 Broadway. Broadway, opp. P. O.
34	Franklin	. E. WHEOX	Broadway.
	Heyward	. S. Brown	Broadway, opp. r. U.
	Nassau	. II. Kobets	Brondway.
	Star	I. ABACKO	194 Broadway.
a.	Vernon	eapury as maso	n. Platt st., A. I.
31	Polytechnic	**********	Polytechnic insutute
	Lafayette	*************	***************************************
48	CommercialJ	. Mannery	47 Dey at., N. Y.
М	Welcome	. F. Doyle	Polytechnic Institute 47 Dev st., N. Y. 582 Clinton st.
21	10.	NEW JERSEY	
3	Bergen Point A.C.	W Codderd	Ressen Point
	hergen roint A.C.	P II Tinnatt	Down
8	Dover	Paras W Olluma	Orange.
6	Trange	Theore a minable	Princeton
췜	Roseville	D Taylor	- Timeton
(3)	Prose Ame	P Daylor	D
U.	Rutherfords	ir wally	Court Change
Ø.	Watersing	II. Meliali	Water triange.

... P. U. Unarayst ... Watsessing ... S. Richardson ... Passaic. STATEN ISLAND. SOME OTHER CLUBS. ...W. L. Waddill....Long Island City.

A GLANCE AT THE SCHEDULES.

CLUBS.	April		Nay		June		Jaly		Aug		ğ		Oct	
Boston. Chicago Detroit Indianapolis New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Washington	11 0 0 3 2 1 3 3	A 3 3 0 1 2 0 0	11 18 9 6 3 19 15 9 15	A 6 16 18 21 5 10 15 6	H 9 16 16 6 9 10 6	A 13 6 6 16 13 12 16	H 128 115 15 15 15 15	A 11 15 12 15 8 15 8	H 15 12 9 15 9 15 12 9	A 9 12 15 9 15 9 12 15	6 16	A 16 4 12 16 18 9 15	H 0 0 0 5 3 2 5 6	A 55 50 23 00
Total	12	12	97	97	88	83	92	92	96	96	99)	99	20)	2)

hampionship games. The miles tr xhibition games are not included: Miles. Clubs. 10.311 New York ... 9.018 Philadelphia 10.000 Pittsburgh ... 0.000 Washington 30,077 78,312 LONGEST JUNE 21..... Soston to Indianapolia, June 21..... enicado caus. LONGEST JUNE-SOSTON CLUS. chicago to Philadelphia, July 7..... DETROIT CLUB.

Chicago to Philadelphia, May 16. Indianapolis to Philadelphia, Aug. 22.... NEW YORK CLUB. Boston to Indianapolis, Sept. 12......
PHILADELPHIA CLUB.
Philadelphia to Chicago, June 21...... Pittsburgh to Boston, May 16...... Pittsburgh to Boston, May 16. 671

Washington to Washington Suica 1768
Washington to Indianapolis, July 7. 768
Washington to Indianapolis, July 28. 768
The number of games played by each American Asiciant this at home and abroad during the champonship season, which begins on April 16 and ends on Oct. 10, during each mouth, will be found below: HAHAHAHAHAHAHA

Total ... 41 44 92 92 101 101 50 59 103 103 83 89 31 32 The total number of miles travelled by the American Association clubs during the sammer to play their cham-phossing pannes, not including the many indica travelled while playing exhibition games, is as follows:

Hiles | Clubs, D.200 Cleveland, E.707 Lounville, E.682 Metro-politan, S.000 St. Louis. 39,784 The longest jumps to be made by the clubs at any one time are as follows:

ATHLETIC CLCB. Miles. St. Louis to Philadelphia, July 20... Philadelphia to St. Louis, Aug. 19... Philadelphia to St. Louis, May 10...... snoosless files. St. Louis to New York, Sept. 2....... New York to St. Louis, Aug. 41,065 New York to St. Louis, Sept. 17..... Louisville to New York, July 29.
Louisville to New York, Sept. 2 New York to St. Louis, July 3.

BASE BALL NOTES. The Brooklyn, Metropolitan, and Cincinnati to blacklist a reserve player. Is it possible that President von der Ahe passed this rule on his own vote? The Clipper Cludiof Passaic has been reorganized.
A strong effort is being made to keep Sutton in Boston.
The new Indianapolis club has get a new mascet. It is billy goat.

The captains of the College Base Ball League will meet a this city April 9. in this city April 9.

The Flomeer Club (formerly the Dakota) has been reorganized for the season.

The Aeme Club will open the season at Arctic Park today with the Sylvan Club. day with the Sylvan Club.

Buck Ewing says that Cincinnati will get about fifth place in the Association race. New men are all phenomenals just now, but wait until after the first few weeks work.

Housen has made three offers for Richardson of the Detroit Club. They were \$5,000, \$3,500, and \$7,500. Boston has made three others for Richardson of the Defroit Club. They were \$5.000, \$5.500, and \$7.500. The general opinion in this city is that Burdock did a good thing by signing with Boston for another year.

Manager Mutrie intends a book on "My Ambition to Become a New York Folitician, and How I Got Left."

It is probable that the Eastern League will do away with the guarantee rule altogether, each club taking its own gate receipts.

Hayne, who took first place among the Hudson River League interes has isensen, is doing good work in the practice games at Ridgewood.

The Hudson River League is being reorganized with clubs from Nyack. Newlorgh, Poughkeepile, Rhinebeck. Rondout, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Deacon White maintains that not a League player in

Rondout, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Deacon White maintains that not a League player
the country will have a hatting average of over ... AND
the close of 1897 unless the new rules are rescinded.
Pete Browning gives a solid reason for admiring the
new roles. He says managers can't asy "Ten dollar
when a batter calls for a high ball and hits at a low on The Dartmonth students have determined to support their club with a will, and \$1.700 have been piedged. This is the largest sam ever subscribed by the students

This is the largest sam ever subscribed by the students.

Big Dave Orr was at the Polo grounds the other day, and wanted to do a little batting, but Manager Mutrie said: "No: we can't afford to have the boards knocked off the fence before the ceason opens."

The Welcome Chab of South Brooklyn has reorganized for the season, with the following players: J. Boyle, p. F. Kraus, e.; C. Boganeamp, th.; D. Lynch, 2b.; A. Kreig, S. F. Chanton, 3b.; F. Schaffer, I. f.; J. Cahli, C. f.; J. Delaney, r. f.

will call him out. Umpires don't like to call Anson. I don't know why, but they don't.

The new Sunday grounds of the Brooklyn Club is 700 feet tong by 400 wide. The new grand stand now building will be 150 feet tong, 40 wide, and will seat 3,000, and the free seats will be avranged so as forest 0,000 incre. Making the total seating capacity 12,000.

The Toledo Base Ball Club has been organized. C. C. Whit wan will manage the club, which has a membership in the State League, and will play at a park on an island in the river during the sunmer. Some players have been signed, and more are being negotiated for. J. K. Tilotton is freshient git the club.

Esterbrook dropped into 7118 Sev office the other day and said: "Look here, old man, just put if down that is the standard of the club. Severally in the standard of the control of the first of the club. I see that some persons think that I can't play short stop. Well, you just wait and see."

At the recent meeting of the American Association a rule was part providing that only winds a penalty of a book cook because with the standard of the said of the second of the said of the second play in the different managers that this is one of the casest rules to overcome ever made. What is there to prevent a manager from selling 100 or 2000 of these so called free saon passes, at say 10 cents each? However, the Association manages the masses both branches of the Missouri Legisla-

tion may not think that is giving them away.

The bill making the Downing Sunday law apply to St.
Louis has passed both branches of the Missouri Legisla.

Louis has passed both branches of the Missouri Legisla.

The strength of the Missouri Legisla.

It the tiovernor signs it von der Alie will be in a bad fix. Without Sunday games he can hardly make a high priced base ball tedm pay in St. Louis, and it would not be at nil surprising if next season would see his club in the League, especially if that organization should restore the pergentage system. If Sunday games be prohibited in St. Louis like American Association will begin to think about jumping into the League.

In a letter from Hot Springs Cant Amson of the Chi-

schedule will have to be revised. By that time the club will begin to think about jumpling into the League.

In a letter from Hot Springs Capt Anson of the Chicago Club says: "Our men are taking the very best care of themselves. We plunge into the baths each morning and practise in the afternoom. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays we divide up the team and play exhibition games, filling in, of course, with some very strong players who are at the springs. I am very much planed with the new men we have got, and it himk the public will say we are at the springs. I am very much planed with the new men we have got, and it himk the up must be supposed to the course of the course of

ONLY SOBER MEN ADMITTED.

A Prejudico Against Drunken Persons on

A drunken man unsteadily picked his way up the steps into the Brooklyn station of the bridge-the other night, and was about going into the train when he was collared by a pointo the train when he was collared by a policeman and quietly informed that he had better go down to the ferry and cross that way. He wildly answered that he had paid his fare and was going over on the cars. He made a dash for the platform of the car, but the policeman caught him, swang him around, and pinned him into a corner. Then he cried lustily to a fellow policeman, who did not hear him, to come and take his place. The incoming passengers were attracted by the cries of the two men, and a policeman out on the walk, believing that something out of the ordinary was happening, rushed up the steps which passengers take on leaving the cars, and crossed the tracks to the relief of the policeman with the drunken man. The latter was led out on Fulton, street and posted on his way to Fulton Ferry, only to be picked up at the corner of York street and carried to the

way to Fulton Forry, only to be picked up at the corner of York street and carried to the police station.

"We cannot afford to let drunken men aboard the cars," the policeman explained to the reporter. "Even if they are not troublesome to the brakemen, they are disgusting to women and children who ride in the cars. Should I permit that drunken man to go abourd, the office across the way would be flooded with letters condemning the police. When I was posted here first a little more than a month ago, I did let a drunken man slip by, just because he was able to navigate. Next day I was told of it, and warned not to let it occur again. Two or three ladies had forwarded a most precise description of the affair, with the number of your humble servant. The President rather encourages them for just as soon as a complaint is made it is attended to. Then, you see, there is something different in the way this bridge is handled from the way in which other enterprises are, such as the elevated roads, for instance. The President says to us that we are servants of the public, and that there are plonty of us to go around and do all we have to do quietly and peaceably. On the elevated roads it is different."

JACK MORRISSEY'S CAREER.

Five Years Ago Working for Day's Wages To-day Worth Three Millon Dollars. From the Omaha Republican.

Five Years Ago Working for Pay's Wages—
To-day Worth Three Million Bollars.

Prom the Ongola Republican.

A year ago very few people residing outside of the lines of Colorado had heard of John D. Morrissey, who offers to back his horse Montana Regent against "Lucky" Enledwins Volante for \$10,000 in a two-and-a-half-mile race. Five years ago Morrissey was working for \$4 a day in one of the Leadylile mines. To-day his check for \$3,000,000 will be honored by any back in the country, and he owns some of the richest mining property in the Centennial State. His errors has been as remarkable as that of the lucky Sanf-Franciscan whose money he is yearning to win. Morrissey is an irishman, about \$50 years of age. When he arrived in Leadylile eight or nine years ago he could neither read nor write. His fillteracy did not trouble him much until he began to climb the ladder to wealth and was forced by circumstances to mingle with the brains, culture, and capital of the great Carbonate Camp. Then he employed a private tutor and studied hard until he was able to sign his name and read the signatures of others.

Morrissey's ascension to affluence was very rapid. He learned scattled mining at Georgetown, Col., and was working as a practical miner in the Crown Peint property at Leadville when it was closed down and offered for sale by disgusted stockholders. One of these was Joseph Reynolds of Chicago, known to fame as 'Diamond Joe' and 'The Steamboat King,' Morrissey whispered something to him, and leynolds said: 'Go ahead, and you will receive one-third of all the ore you turn out.' Morrissey went ahead, and after working hard six months uncovered the richest body of wire-silver-bearing ore over discovered in the State From that moment fortune smiled on him. As fast as he made money he have dead in the following and the state of the shoot in the best mines at Aspen, led Cliff, Snowbelly Gulch, and other points within a hundred anile of Leadylle, the has always been a lover and promoter of square species of him and hover had p

A Thoughtful Sonda-Law. From the Buffals to amercial.

A poor a mid-live came recar.

A poor a mid-live came be meward recently toward mid-live leaded; it worse for wear. He might have fared jettly well had he not worn his haf to his bedroom. This gaye him away.

"John," said the offended wife, "why didn't you take your hat off!"

"You are not all right, John. Why didn't you take your hat off!"

"You hat off!" your hat off ?"
"Sh! sh! my dear: da'sh all right. I thought first would take it off, but was 'fraid I might wake up noor mother."

HOW THEY PLAY CRICKET. A DELIBERATE GAME THAT IS POPU-

LAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

What Happened Once to a Base Ball Player who Sneered at the Paddle-like Bate-A Good Cricket Player's Estimate of Cricket. From the old English game of trap, bat, and ball have been evolved successively rounders. base ball, and cricket, all bearing a family re-semblance to one another, but differing widely in detail. The American game of base ball has been so changed and improved within the past fifteen years that it is scarcely recognizable as a relative of rounders, and its devotees will not readily admit that it secuples an intermediate position in the evolutionary process, but every English cricketer maintains stoutly that his

game stands at the top of the list.

Mr. J. H. Lambkin, member of the Staten
Island Cricket Club, one of the best all-round
players in America, says of the game: "Cricket and is rapidly advancing in popularity in this country. The best American teams are in Philadelphia, and a cricket match there will draw as large a crowd as a base ball game in other cities. Philadelphia people understand the play more generally than the residents of other American cities, and, therefore, are more interested in the game. To one who does not



THE BOWLER.

and slow, because the fine points are not seen and the science is not recognized. It is true that cricket is a slow gaine compared with base ball, and therefore it never will take the place of the American national game, and must aiways rank below it as a popular attraction in with dash and keeps the players on the move all the time, and they don't want to spend more than two or three hours watching a game. A first-class cricket match may last two days, or even three, and people who are always in a hurry can't stand that. They want to see the can people are learning that it is well not to be in a perpetual fever of haste and are realizing that it is a good thing to give more time to relaxation and amusement, such a game as cricket gains in favor. Of cours everybody knows in a general way what the game is—that it is played with a flat bat and a hard ball, and that the runs are made between two wickets, each of which is guarded by a batsman. Behind one wicket is a wicket keeper, whose duties are similar to those of a base ball catcher. At the other wicket is the bowler, who delivers the ball. The bowler's aim is to deliver a ball that will pass the opposite batsman and knock the balls from the top of his wicket. When he succeeds in doing that the batsman is out. The bowler cannot throw the ball as a pitcher does. He must deliver it with his arm at full length, and originally he was not allowed to raise his hand higher than als waist. The old style of bowling was just like the old full-arm pitching, the arm swinging from the shoulder like a pendulum. This wagradually changed, and now the bowler swingh is arm in a circle over his shoulder, or in apposition he pleases as long as he does not beful his elbow to give the ball a throwing jerk. That is called round-arm bowling. If he bends his arm the umpire calls 'No ball,' and a point is scored against the bowler. everybody knows in a general way what the



PORWARD PLAY.

"A great deal of skill and science is displayed in bowling. The ball may be sent anywherewithin the batsman's reach, and he can block it, strike at it, or let it pass at his pleasure. To the uninitiated it seems a very easy thing to thit a ball with the wide, flat cricket bat, but that notion disappears after a few trials. One of the best base buil batters in the country once said to me, with some contempt for cricket in his manner, that he could litt the ball every time with such a pudding side. I assured him that he could not hit it once in three trials, and to prove it gave him a bat and bowled at him. He didn't touch the ball in six trials, and his philon of cricket was somewhat modified. It is not necessary to how swiftly in order to defeat the batsman. The point is to puzzle him by varying the speed and the break. For example, a swift ball strikes the ground in from of the batsman and bounds up sharply at about the angle at which it strikes. He may hit that for a run or two. The next ball is sent in the same direction but much slower, and instead of bounding up sharply it takes a greater angle on leaving the ground, and, supposing the batsman and or the same pace he struck at the preceding one, he will hit under it, lift the ball in the air, and be caught out." struck at the preceding one, he will hit une it, lift the ball in the air, and be caught out.



"The break is similar to the twist of a base ball. As the bowler delivers the ball, he gives it a twirl with his lingers. It serikes the grand at one side or the other of the inteman, and if he fails to strike it as it passes it bounds sharply in behind hun and away goes the wicket. The variation of speed also puzzles the batsman in placing the ball in the field. If he strikes a little too quiet, he either misses or knocks a fly, and a fly is pastry sure to be gobbled by a watchful fielder. If he is too slow, the ball gots around him or his bit is too slow, the ball gots around him or his bit is too slow; the ball gots around him or his bit is too slow; ing does the work of knocks, slow bowling does the work of knocking out the man at the bat. The bowler may deliver the lyni at any height he pleases, the betsman not having the privilege of calling for a ball to suft himself, and he may either send it through on the fly or make it strike the ground before reaching the batsman. It is difficult to judge the direction a ball will take after striking the ground, and a skilful bowler can make it bound in any direction without giving the batsman any intimation of his purpose. So long as he bowler within the batsman's reach, no matter on which

side, and keeps inside of the bowling crease, it is a fair ball.

side, and keeps inside of the bowling crease, it is a fair ball.

"A dieket batsman must have science as well as strength. He has the privilege of knecking the ball anywhere in the fleld, before, be hind, or at either side, and there are no fouls, when he strikes the ball, he may run or not at his option, and make as many runs on one his as he can. But, on the other hand, one error puts him out, and he doesn't get three chances. If his gicket is put down by a bowled ball, or he steps outside of the populing crease—a line drawn in front of the wicket—and the wicket keeper knocks the balls off with the ball, he is out. A fly catch or a ball thrown so as to hit the wicket while he is running retires him, and he doesn't get another turn at the bat during the inning. He must protect his wicket directly in front with his bat only, but outside of that position he may stop a ball with his leg, or let it strike his leg and glance off into the field. The latter counts a leg bye. A ball that passes both batsman and wicket keeper can be run out by the batsman and counts a wide against the bowler and one run for the opposite side.

"The batsman alms to prevent the hall from testing is his wides and to avoid knowledge.

out by the batsman and counts as byes, and a ball out of batting reach counts a wide against the bowler and one run for the opposite side.

"The batsman aims to prevent the ball from getting to his wicket and to avoid knocking files. To hit safely, he must send grounders to a part of the field left uncovered, and the further away from any fleder the ball goes the more runs he can make. There are many different ways of batting, all depending upon the kind of a ball sent in by the bowler. A straight ball striking the ground in front may be met by advancing the handle of the bat so that the ball will bound up against the under face. If the movement is well timed, a grounder will be the result of this forward play, but if the speed of the ball be misuadged it is likely to pop back on the fly into the bowler's hands. The forward cut is finade by striking from over the shoulder in a descending and advancing line, and if properly played it will drive the ball swifting off to the batsman's right. If not played just right, the ball will probably go plump into the hands of point or cover point, who play off to the last and in advance of the wicket.

"If the ball is bowled to the left field or swipe it away behind him for a few runs. Both batsman he can hit it away to the left field or swipe it away behind him for a few runs. Both batsman run at the same time between the wickets, passing each other and changing places. If the ball gets to either wicket before the batsman can get his bat or a foot on the ground inside of the popping crease, and the balls are knocked off, the batsman is out. Grace, the great English cricketer, is the best batsman that ever lived. He can place a ball with almost absolute certainty in any part of the fleid he chooses, and it is a good man who can bowl him out. The art of batting has not been cultivated to a high degree by the American players yet, except perhaps by the Philadelphians, but they will settle down to that after a while.



"Most of our clubs are weak in fielding, because they do not give the necessary study and attention to that part of the game. The cricket fielders' positions are not fixed so definitely as the baseman's and short stop's in base ball, but are changed according to the bowler's game. If he bowls altogether on the right of the batsman, the fielders are placed on that ide in greatest strength, leaving two or three to cover the other side and sometimes one behind the wicket keeper. They must watch the batsman closely and try to judge from his sittludes in striking in what direction he is likely to send the ball. As the batsman is in the act of hitting at the ball, the good fielder will change his position to either get the batted ball or cover the man whom he judges to be in the probable line of its flight. He can tell by the swing of the bat how the ball will be struck, and he prepares himself to start for it if it comes his way. As most of the hits are swift grounders, the fielder must be good at running and picking up, and he ought to be able to throw swiftly and with accuracy as soon as he grasps the balleand without waiting to straighten himself upright. A great deal of fine work can be done in the field by a man who understands all the points of batting and keeps a keen watch on the play at the wickets. Unlike the base ball fielder, however, he does not need to choose between three or jour points to which the ball may be thrown, but puts it straight toward a wicket as soon as he picks it up. Still there is ample scope for the exercise of judgment, and opportunity enough for the exercise of muscle.

The wicket keeper's functions are much the same as a catcher's. As a ruio most of the balls reach him on the bound. He must watch the batsman closely, and if he catches him with his feet outside the popping crease he can touch down the wicket and put him out. When a ball is thrown in from the field he must cet it and try to put down the wicket he-fore the runner reaches the crease. He must be active and quick of eye A GOOD STOP.



onderstand the bowler's motions and style of fellyery. Good wicket keepers are rare, and aredably there are not more than half a dozen of the first class in the world. The best amateur, doubtless, is Lord Alfred Lyttleton, and among professionals the list is headed by Pillian. A English player.

"Cricket is a slow game to the uninitiated, because ten men must be put out to get a side out, and good batters will sometimes stay in for a hundred runs or more. Two good batters will sometimes stay in for a hundred runs or more. Two good batters will sometime will prolong a game very much. There is as much science in blocking a dangerous ball as in making a long hit and getting runs, but spectators who are not up in the game do not appreciate this, and are not up on the proceeding the more caltenent, perhaus, in seeing men run bases and fielders throwing the ball to basemen, but, after all, cricket is fully as scientific in its slowness. As an exercise it is just as good as laste ball. There is running enough to keep the legs in good working order, throwing for the shoulders and arms, and batting to bring the whole body into action. A first-class cricketer is a pretty weil-developed athlete, and, above all, he must have a good head on his shoulders and athlete.

SHOOTING OFF THE FOUNTAIN.

The Novel Target for a Rifle that They are Using in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, March 24.—Shooting of the Fountain is a new style of rifle practice introduced in St. Louis by Julius Lange, and now exceedingly popular. It is a novelty. The range of



is an egg shell or small cork ball. The charm of the invention lies mainly in the fact that the turget is entirely be youd the control may one. To sid to describing the ap-paratus a drawing in heregiven. The four

feet, and the target

here given. The roan tain is a recti water pipe extending upward through a very shaped basket, throwing a stream about the size of an ordinary lead penell. The empty egg shell or core ball is begue up and kelet dancing in the air by the stream of water, and the irregular pressure of the water keaps it constantly in motion. Should the ball or egg shell be thrown to other side by the jet of water, it simply fails in the V shaped basket, rolls to the battom where it is caught by the year of them all akes to write it. The stream has a nessure smillent taken the egg shell a more value of from the to six feet from the battom of the basket, sometimes diaminishing so as to allow the object to come down almost to a level with the rim of the basket, then un she bounds and dances about merrily in mid air. A stop cock regulates the pressure of the fountain. The sport is very fascinating, calling into action all the qualities necessary for good marksmanship, and is now quite the rage here.

THE PAIR SWIMMER AT BARNUM'S. Miss Beckwith Chats bout her Graceful

A thrill of unusual interest stirs the Immense assemblages that crowd to Madison Square Garden to see the giant combined circus show of Barnum and Forepaugh when Agnes Beckwith trips out upon the clevated stage, and, bowing gracefully before the 7,000 pairs of eyes that are fastened on her admiringly, takes a dashing header into the huge water tank provided for her purposes. The picturesque aquatic expert is the sister of Wil-liam Henry Beckwith, the champion swimmer of the world. She is a comely, blue-eyed English girl of four-and-twenty summers, and no performer in the whole circus presents a more strik-ing picture than she just the instant before she makes her smiling face disappear from view in her thrilling dive. A flowing robe of old gold her feet as she steps out upon the platform. She tosses off the pair of rubber overshoes with which her feet are shod, and, then flinging uside the robe, quickly trips to the edge of the tank, with her limbs encased in flesh-colored tights and a dark-hued jersey drawn snugly

about her waist. Her soft, blond hair hangs in small curls upon her shoulders. In she goes, and when she comes up the hair is as straight as an Indians. She dives and waltzes, floats like a swan, turns somersauits, swims under water freely, and finally caps the climax by propelling herself along with graceful undulations of hen body while her hands and feet are bound first together. Meanwhile her brother, dressed in white tights and a blue jersey, behaves as if he had lived in the water all the days of his life.

"How did you learn to swim so?" a SUN reporter asked Miss Beckwith, as she stood toying with the pretty plush robe and waiting for the moment when she should amaze the circus by her sudden header into the swimming tank.

"Oh, I inherit the art, she said, as she tosed to be as fond of water as a fish when I was on the daughter of a switning teacher, and know—Prof. Frederick Beckwith—and I learned to be as fond of water as a fish when I was only four years old. That was in the Lambeth baths in London. I got so that I could almost live in the water, and when I was a little girl of 12 years I swam my lirst public endurance trial. That was on the Thames, from London to Greenwich. It was a jurney of five miles, and all along the banks people were gathered to watch me. It was quite a novelty, you see, for a little girl to swim that far. Four years later I swam again in the Thames, this time ten miles, from Westminster to Greenwich, and the crowd was even greater. But the greatest trip I ever made was the swim from Chelsea Bridge to Westlake and back to Westminster. That's a distance of twenty miles. A big stamboat went along with me. There were a lot of professional singers aboard who sang glees and other songs. Every once in a while, to show them that I enjoyed the sport and that I was in july good spirits. I swam up close to the steamer and joined in the choruses. It was at her lay to the steamer and joined in the choruses. It was so july to though the professional singers aboard who sang glees and other so

EXPLORER JOHNSTON IN A FIX.

One of the best known of the younger explorers of Africa is now a prisoner in the hands of West Coast natives, unless he has been released within the past few weeks. He is H. H. Johnston, the explorer of Mount Kilimanjaro, written a book in English about the Congo River. Last month an English gunboat sailed from the Cameroons for the mouth of the River Rio del Rey to rescue Johnston, who has been seiged by the natives on that river. No news

has yet been received of the gunboat.

Mr. Johnston is a bright and modest young man, who is not yet 30 years' old, though he has been prominent among African explorers for five years past. With the Earl of Mayo he was the first Englishman to visit the most remarkable white settlement in Africa, and was able to describe nicturesque Humpata, the village which several hundred Boer colonists, after travelling nearly 1,000 miles northwest of the Transvaal, founded among the native tribes north of the Cunene River. On that same trip he went up the Congo as far as Bolobo. His specialty is botany, and the rich flora of the Congo valley was a source of perpetual delight to him. Probably no African traveller has ever suffered less from sickness than Johnston. He has travelled far on both sides of the continent, and has hardly ever had a day's illness. He summed up his ideas on health as follows: was the first Englishman to visit the most re-

summed up his ideas on health as follows:

The whole question of success in Africa depends on regularly and amply nourishing the body with as good food as can be got. Let nothing, if you can help it, interfere with your meals cat whenever you are hungry, and abstain when you arenot.

The results of Johnston's Congo journey were so fruitful that the Royal Geographical Society of London sent him to Mount Kilimanjaro in East Africa to study its natural history. He spent half a year on the mountain, and ascended someways above the snow line, though he was unable to reach the summit of the porpetually snow-covered dome of the great volcanic mass. After he returned to England and wrote his second book of African adventures, the Government sent him to the Cameroons, on the west coast, as British Consulto the new German possessions. Cameroons, on the west coast, as British Consul to the new German possessions.

The Rio del Rey is the boundary between the British Niger protectorate and the regions now under the projection of the German flag. It is known only near the coast, but it was thought that with Johnston so near at hand it would not be long before it was mapped to its sources. Sure enough the young man started up the river, but he had not gone far before the natives gobbled him and his baggage. It is to be hoped that the rescue party had no trouble in getting him out of the scrape, which was somewhat more serious than the amusing quarrels he had with Mandara, the one-eyed potentate of Kilimanjaro. FUN ALL ALIVE.

QUEER WRINKLES OF THE SUN'S WIT.

Educational Matters.

Little Scholar—Why is "man" called a noun? Elderly Schoolmistress (with acidity)—Because it's the name of a "thing."

Much More So. Wife—Am I as dear to you, John, as I was be-fore we were married? Husband (with a sigh)—Yes, a good deal dearer.

Repartee. Smart Young Man. (to elevated, brakeman et city Hall station)—Does this train go up Fifth avenue, self-Brakemen (touching his cap deferentially)—No, self-this train goes to Hobuckken.

A Frank Avowal. Chicago Man—Yes, sir, I have brought suit against him for \$200 for defamistion of character.

"Not as characters run in Chicago."

Give and Take. Chicago Man (to Boston lady)—Mr. Lowell was given quite an evation when in Chicago recently. Boston Lady (very much interested)—Ah, indeed! And what did the evation do with him?

A Good Fellow. Wife (to husband)—Why is young Tompkins called a good fellow by his friends?
Hisband—Because he is always good ratured and pleasant, can tell a story well, spends his money freely, and shamefully neglects his family.

Not at Home. Mistress (to servant)-Did you tell those la-

dies at the door that I was not at home? Servant—Yis, mum. Mistress—What did they say? Servant—How fortinit!

A Slow Time. Boston Man (to New Yorker)-How long have Ou been here ?

New Yorker—Couple o' days.

Roston Man—What have you been doing with yourself!

New Yorker (wearly)—Paying 54 a day for board.

Old Gentleman (to driver of Third avenue street car)—My friend, what do you do with your wages every week—put part of it ingthe Savings Sankt Driver—No, sir. After payin' the butcher an' grocer an' rent, I pack away what's left in barrels. I'm 'frais' of them savin's banks.

Stranger (to bartender)-I'm from Skan-Stranger (to Dartender)—I'm from Skan-eateles, young feller, an' I want to wrap myself around some whiskey. Bartender—All right sir: there you are, the genuine old Madagascar, our own importation; Madagascar filler and Skaneateles wrapper.

Not Much Appetite. Chicago Lady (stopping at an up-town hotel, to husband)—I don't feel a bit like eating this morning. (To waiter) You may bring me a small piece of mince pie and a cup of codes.

Waiter—We don't serve pie for breakfast, ma'am. Chicago Lady (with a genteel elevation of the eye-brows)—Noh! Then a little frosted cake, please, and some rawaberry jell.

No Tick There. Young Man (to fellow passenger)-You appear anxious, sir. Fellow Passenger—Yes, I want to know the time o' day Fellow Passenger—Tes, I want to know the time o' day very much; but I see you wear two watch chains, and I don't suppose you.—
Young Man (buttoning his coat)—No; I foolishly allowed both of my watches to run down last night, but I think it must be in the neighborhood of 9 or 10 o'clock, or thereabouts.

Robinson-Did you ever notice, Brown, the habit Dumley has of saying "What's that!" to every re-

nant Dumley has of saying "What's that" to every remark made to him?

Brown-No; I think you're mistaken, Robinson.
Robinson—"(il bet you five dollars that you can't make a remark to him that he won't say "What's that!"

Brown (puts up the money and accosts Dumley)—Will you have something to drink, Dumley?

Dumley—Dontcarefido.

THE ALASKA COMPANY'S PROTEST.

It Says the Seal is in Danger of Extermination at the Hands of Outsiders. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The Alaska Commercial Company, through its counsel in this city, has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to send a sufficient number of revenue cutters to Alaska to prevent the killing of fur seals by outside parties in those waters. The agents of the company declare that unless the fitting out of private expeditions for the taking of seal is prohibited there is danger of the extermination of this valuable animal, and of course a great depreciation in the value of the company's contract with the Govern-ment. Up to Oct. 1, 1886, fourteen schooners had arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Alaska, having on board a total of 21,884 skins. These included the skins taken by the schooners Caroline, Onward, and Thornton, which were seized by the revenue cutter Corwin. It is not known what numper of skins have been landed at other ports, but it is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 seals were killed last year in the open sen. Firearms are used by the class of vessels engaged in the seal fisheries, and large numbers of these animals escape with severe wounds that afterward cause their death.

The contract heavest the Government and

sen. Firearms are used by the class of vessels engaged in the seal fisheries, and large numbers of these animals escape with soverewounds that afterward cause their death.

The contract between the Government and the Alaska Commercial Company was made on Aug. 21, 1870, for a period of twenty years, and it has but fittle over three years more to run. The company is allowed to take 100,000 seniskins a year, and it pays an annual rental for St. Paul and St. George's Islands of 455,000 and a tax of \$2,62% on each skin taken and shipped from the Islands. The United States paid Russia for Alaska \$7,200,000, and the company claims that the books of the Treasury Department will show that more than \$5,000,000 has been paid to the Government by the Commercial Company since 1870, and that more than \$2,000,000 of customs duties on dressed seniskins has been collected, and that the sealing industry alone has repaid to the United States the cost of the Alaska purchase. The company now asks that the United States prohibit all killing of seals within the eastern half of Behrings Stant from the southwesterly direction to the island of Atton at the extreme westerly point of the Aleutian Archipelago. The company is not conton that the killing of seals outside one marine league from the shores of St. Paul and St. George Islands shall be prohibited, but wishes the entire eastern half of Behrings Sea protected from the incursion of sealing schooners. If the United States should contend that that portion of Behrings Soa embraced within a line drawn between the boundary points above named constitutes inland water, it is difficult to understand how the Government could consistently deny the right claimed by Canada to exclude American fishermen from waters lying within headland points, regardless of the contour of the shore line.

For nearly a century St. Paul and St. George islands have been the home of the Alaska fur seal. The rookeries there are the birth place of the militions of these animals that inhabit them. During the summer th

The Great Danger

Of our climate is in its sudden and extrems changes of that derangement of the inucous membrane commonly ness and sore throat, and these are frequently followed samption. In such cases, the first necessities are and consequently followed symptoms. In such cases, the first necessities are and consequently followed symptoms. And sudorifies to throw out the per spiration. AYER'S CHESSY PECTORAL combines all these, and by its prompt use disease is

Rev. Charles Dame of Andover, Ma., saye: "To those needing medicine for throat and lung troubles I would recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectural."

Parker Cleveland, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Bowdoin College, Brunawick, Me., writes: "I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a medical success and a chemi-

AVERTED.

"I used Ayer's Cherry Poctoral for a Co'd, and it gave no cutire rollef in a few hours."-Frank Firming, Vineta, Ind. Ter.

oughs and Colds like Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writer s. C. Bartie, M. D., Independence, Iowa. Dr. L. S. Addison of Chicago, says: "I have never

tound, in thirty-five years' continuous practice, any preparation so valuable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs." "Ayer's Cherry Poctoral relieves me from the distress

of Asthma."-J. W. Erowning, Fitchburg, Mass.

"I was three weeks suffering from Pneumonia. When all other ramedies had falled, one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me "-David A. Greer, Wallesburg, Utah. "Ayer's Cherry Pectural has cured me of a severe tack of Indusara "-P. W. Fessenden, Eastport, Ma.

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